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[No. 100, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1791. [Whole No. 204.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 29.

(Concluded.)

THE affairs of the Hugonots were in a critical ſituation. It was not doubted but that, after the death of the Prince, the Admiral would be choſen for their Chief, both becauſe of the diſtinguiſhed employments which he had held in the party, and the reputation which his prudence had acquired. After the battle of Dreux, when the Prince was made priſoner, the whole party, with unanimous conſent, had deferred to Coligni the honour of the command. But at preſent there were ſeveral gentlemen, who, by their birth, their riches, or their other qualities, thought themſelves not his inferiors. Some of theſe tore his reputation with ſlanders; ſome deteſted the auſterity of his character, *manners* and *habits*. Unhappy Admiral! thy fortune however is not ſingular. Merit, talents, virtues, ſervices, of the moſt exalted kinds, have in all ages been forced to give way, not to family pride, for this alone would be impotent and ridiculous, but to the popular prejudice, the vulgar idolatry, or the ſplendor of wealth and birth, with which family pride is always fortified, ſupported and defended. The Admiral had loſt, by malignant fevers, his brother Dandelot and his friend Boucard: deprived of theſe two, the party which intereſted itſelf in the grandeur and elevation of the Admiral, was conſiderably weakened. But Coligni ſurmounted all obſtacles by his addreſs—he began by renouncing in appearance thoſe chimerical titles with which a vain ambition would have been ſatisfied, propoſing however, in fact, to preſerve all the authority of the command. He reſolved to declare Chiefs of the party and Generals of the army, Henry Prince of Navarre, and Henry Prince of Condé, ſon of the deceaſed Prince. During the childhood of theſe, the Admiral remained neceſſarily charged with the conduct and adminiſtration of all affairs of importance. It was, among Proteſtants, as well as Catholics, in the cauſe of liberty as well as that of tyranny, the only means of repreſſing the ambition and pretenſions, the envy, jealouſy, malignity and perfidy of the grandees; the only means of anſwering the expectations of the people, and of uniting minds which the diverſity of ſentiment had already very much divided.

In this reſolution, without demanding what he felt, he could not obtain—The Admiral intreated the Queen of Navarre to come to the army, repreſenting to her that the moment was arrived for elevating the Prince her ſon to that degree of grandeur for which he was born, and to which ſhe had long aſpired. The Queen was not wanting in courage or fortitude: already reſolved at all hazards to declare her ſon the head of the party, ſhe came with all the diligence which a ſtroke of ſo much importance required, and appeared with the two Princes at the camp at Cognac. Diſcord reigned in the army, notwithſtanding the neceſſity of union and unanimity, to ſuch a degree that it was on the point of diſbanding. The Queen of Navarre, after having approved the views of the Admiral, aſſembled the troops; ſhe ſpoke to them with a firmneſs above her ſex, and exhorted all thoſe brave warriors to continue conſtant and united, for the defence of their liberty and their religion. She propoſed to them for Chiefs the two young Princes, who were preſent, and whoſe noble air intereſted the ſpectators; adding, that, under the auſpices of theſe two young ſhoots from the royal blood, they ought to hope for the moſt happy ſucceſs to the juſt pretenſions of the common cauſe. This diſcourſe animated the courage of the army, who appeared to forget in an inſtant the chagrine cauſed by the loſs of the battle, and by the diſſentions which had followed it. The Admiral and the Earl of Rochefoucault were the firſt to ſubmit, and to take an oath of fidelity to the Princes of Bourbon; the nobility and all the officers did the ſame, and the ſoldiers, with great acclamations, applauded the choice which their Generals had made of the Princes for *Chiefs and protectors of the reformed religion*. This in human imaginations is conſidered, and in human language is called, DIGNITY! The greateſt Stateſman, and the greateſt General of his age, muſt reſign the command of his own army, even in the cauſe of religion, virtue and liberty, to two beardleſs boys, becauſe they had more wealth, and better blood.

Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Navarre, aged 15, had however a lively ſpirit, a great and generous ſoul, and diſcovered a decided inclination for war: animated by the councils of his mother, he accepted without heſitation the command of the army, and promiſed the Hugonots, in a conciſe military eloquence, to protect their religion, and to perſevere in the common cauſe, until death or victory ſhould procure them liberty. The Prince of Condé, whoſe tender age permitted not to expreſs his ſentiments, marked his conſent only by his geſtures. Thus the Prince of Navarre, who joined to the ſuperiority of age the prerogative of firſt Prince of the Blood, became really the head of the party. In memory of this event, the Queen Jane cauſed medals of gold to be ſtruck, which repreſented on one ſide her own buſt, on the other that of her ſon, with this inſcription—PAX CERTA, VICTORIA INTEGRA, MORS HONESTA—*A ſafe peace. compleat victory, or honorable death.*

Coligni remains charged with the conduct of the war, by reaſon of the youth of the Princes—he divides his troops, and throws them into the cities which adhered to him. The Duke of Anjou purſues his victory, and forms the ſiege of Cognac, which he is obliged however to raiſe, by the vigorous reſiſtance of the beſieged: he takes ſeveral other cities. A new army of Germans, commanded by the Duke of Deux Ponts, enters France to aſſiſt the Hugonots. Wolfang of Bavaria, Duke of Deux Ponts, excited by the money and the promiſes of the Hugonots, with the aid of the Duke of Saxony and the Count Palatine of the Rhine, at the ſolicitation of the Queen of England, had raiſed an army of 6000 infantry, and 8000 horſe. In the ſame army was William of Naſſau, Prince of Orange, and Louis and Henry his brothers, who, after having quitted Flanders, to avoid the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, ſupported the intereſts of the Calviniſts of France, whoſe religion they profeſſed. This army marches towards the Loire, takes La Charité, and paſſes the river. The Duke of Deux Ponts dies of a fever, and is ſucceeded in command by Count Mansfeld. The Princes, and their Mentor the Admiral, march to meet this ſuccour. The Duke of Anjou, for fear of being ſurrounded by theſe two armies, retires into Limouſin. The Hugonots, combined with their allies, follow the royal army. A ſpirited action at Roche-Abeille. The ſterility of the country forces the Hugonots to retire. The Queen Mother comes to the camp. The reſolution is taken to ſeperate the royal army, to leave the forces of the Hugonots to conſume by time: it is ſeparated, in fact, and the Duke of Anjou retires to Roches in Touraine.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. GERRY's SPEECH CONCLUDED.

THE third rule of the Judge relative to the "ſubject matter" of a law, it is unneceſſary to apply, becauſe the members agree in their ideas relative to the meaning of the terms taxes, duties, loans, &c.

The fourth rule which relates "to effects and conſequences" is important; and here the learned Judge obſerves that "as to effects and conſequences, the rule is where the words bear none, or a very abſurd ſignification if literally underſtood, we muſt a little deviate from the received ſenſe of them." In the preſent caſe the gentlemen in the oppoſition generally, as well as the gentleman firſt up from Virginia, give the whole clauſe by which Congreſs are authorized "to make all laws neceſſary and proper, &c." no meaning whatever; for they ſay the former Congreſs had the ſame power under the confederation without this clauſe as the preſent Congreſs have with it. The federaliſt is quoted on this occaſion, but althongh the author of it diſcovered great ingenuity, this part of his performance I conſider as a political hereſy. His doctrine indeed, was calculated to lull the conſciences of thoſe who differed in opinion with him at that time, and having accompliſhed his object, he is probably deſirous that it may die with the oppoſition itſelf. The rule in this caſe ſays, that where the words bear no ſignification we muſt deviate a little, and as this deviation cannot be made by giving the words leſs than no meaning, it muſt be made by a more liberal conſtruction than is given by gentlemen in the oppoſition. Thus their artillery is turned on themſelves, for their own interpretation is an argument againſt itſelf.

The laſt rule mentioned relates to the ſpirit and reaſon of the law, and the Judge is of opinion "that the moſt univerſal and effectual way of diſcovering the true meaning of a law when the words are dubious, is by conſidering the reaſon and ſpirit of it, or the cauſe which moved the legiſlature to enact it." The cauſes which produced the conſtitution were an imperfect union, want of public and private juſtice, internal commotions, a defenceleſs community, neglect of the public welfare and danger to our liberties.—Theſe are known to be the cauſes not only by the preamble of the conſtitution, but alſo from our own knowledge of the hiſtory of the times that preceded the eſtabliſhment of it If theſe weighty cauſes produced the conſtitution, and it not only gives power for removing them, but alſo authorizes Congreſs to make all laws neceſſary and proper for carrying theſe powers into effect: ſhall we liſten to aſſertions that theſe words have no meaning and that this conſtitution has not more energy than the old? Shall we thus unnerve the government, leave the union, as it was under the confederation, defenceleſs againſt a banditti of Creek Indians, and thus relinquiſh the protection of its citizens? Or ſhall we, by a candid and liberal conſtruction of the powers expreſſed in the conſtitution, promote the great and imporrant objects thereof? Each member muſt determine for himſelf; I ſhall without heſitation chuſe the latter and leave the people and States to determine whether or not I am purſuing their true intereſt.—If it is enquired where we are to draw the line of a liberal conſtruction, I would alſo enquire, where the line of reſtriction is to be drawn? The interpretation of the conſtitution, like the prerogative of a ſovereign, may be abuſed; but from hence the diſuſe of either cannot be inferred. In the exerciſe of prerogative the miniſter is reſponſible for his advice to his ſovereign, and the members of either Houſe are reſponſible to their conſtituents for their conduct in conſtruing the conſtitution. We act at our peril: if our conduct is directed to the attainment of the great objects of government, it will be approved and not otherwiſe; but this cannot operate as a reaſon to prevent our diſcharging the truſts repoſed in us.

Let us now compare the different modes of reaſoning on this ſubject, and determine which is right, for both cannot be.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) has urged the dangerous tendency of a liberal conſtruction; but which is moſt dangerous a *liberal* or a *deſtructive* interpretation?—The liberty we have taken in interpreting the conſtitution, we conceive to be *neceſſary*, and it cannot be denied to be *uſeful* in attaining the objects of it: but whilſt he denies us this liberty he grants to himſelf a right to annul part, and a very important part of the conſtitution. The ſame principle that will authoriſe a deſtruction of part will authoriſe the deſtruction of the whole of the conſtitution, and if gentlemen have a right to make ſuch rules, they have an equal right to make others for *enlarging* the powers of the conſtitution, and indeed of forming a deſpotiſm.—Thus, if we take the gentleman for our pilot, we ſhall be wrecked on the reef which he cautions us to avoid.

The gentleman has referred us to the laſt article of the amendment propoſed to the conſtitution by Congreſs, which provides, that the powers not delegated to Congreſs or prohibited to the ſtates ſhall reſt in them or the people: And the queſtion is; what powers are *delegated?*—Does the gentleman conceive that ſuch only are delegated as are *expreſſed?* If ſo, he muſt admit, that our whole code of laws is unconſtitutional. This he diſavows and yields to the neceſſity of interpretation, which, by a fair and candid application of eſtabliſhed rules of conſtruction to the conſtitution, authorizes, as has been ſhewn, the meaſure under conſideration.

The *uſage* of Congreſs has alſo been referred to; and if we look at their acts under the exiſting conſtitution, we ſhall find they are generally

the reſult of a liberal conſtruction. I will mention but two. The firſt relates to the eſtabliſhment of the executive departments and gives to the Preſident the power of removing officers. As the conſtitution is ſilent on this ſubject, the power mentioned by the gentleman's own reaſoning, is veſted in the ſtates or the people: he, however contended for an *aſſumption* of the power, and when aſſumed urged that it ſhould be veſted in the Preſident, although, like the power of appointment, it was by a reſpectable minority in both Houſes, conceived that it ſhould have been veſted in the Preſident and Senate. His rule of interpretation *then*, was therefore more liberal than it is *now*. In the other caſe Congreſs determined by law, with the ſanction of the Preſident, when and where they ſhould hold their next ſeſſion, although the conſtitution provides that this power ſhall reſt ſolely in the two Houſes. The gentleman alſo advocated this meaſure, and yet appears to be apprehenſive of the conſequences that *may* reſult from a conſtruction of the conſtitution which admits of a national bank. But from which of theſe meaſures is danger to be apprehended? The *only* danger from our interpretation would be the exerciſe by Congreſs of a general power to form corporations: But the dangers reſulting from the gentleman's interpretations, in the caſes alluded to, are very different; for what *may* we not apprehend from the precedent of having *aſſumed* a power on which the conſtitution was ſilent, and from having annexed it to the ſupreme executive? If we have this right in one inſtance, we may extend it to others, and make him a deſpot. And here I think it neceſſary to declare, that ſuch is my confidence in the wiſdom, integrity and juſtice of the chief magiſtrate, as that I ſhould be at eaſe, if my life, liberty and property were at his diſpoſal:—but this is a truſt which I am not authorized to make for my conſtituents; and as his ſucceſſors in office will poſſeſs equal powers, but may not poſſeſs equal virtues, caution with reſpect to them is neceſſary. Again—what may be the reſult of the precedent relating to the ſeſſion of Congreſs? If we had a right by *law* to determine where the next Congreſs ſhould hold their ſeſſion, one Congreſs may oblige another to ſit at Kentucky, or in the intended ſtate Yazoo, under the protection of a Chictaw Chief, or his excellency Governor Tallan. It muſt therefore be evident, that the uſage of Congreſs in both inſtances is againſt the gentleman, and that the dangers from the precedent of eſtabliſhing a bank, are comparatively ſmall to thoſe reſulting from the other meaſures referred to.

The gentleman from Virginia has endeavored to ſupport his interpretation of the conſtitution, by the *ſenſe* of the federal convention; but how is this to be obtained? By applying proper rules of interpretation? If ſo the ſenſe of the convention is in favor of the bill; or, are we to depend on the memory of the gentleman for an hiſtory of their debates and from thence to collect their ſenſe? This would be improper, becauſe the memories of different gentlemen would probably vary, as they have already done, with reſpect to thoſe facts; and if not, the opinions of the individual members who debated are not to be conſidered as the opinions of the convention. Indeed if they were, no motion was made in that convention, and therefore none could be rejected for eſtabliſhing a national bank: And the meaſure which the gentleman has referred to, was a propoſition merely to enable Congreſs to erect *commercial* corporations, which was and always ought to be negatived.

The gentleman's arguments reſpecting the ſenſe of the State conventions, have as little force as thoſe relating to the federal convention. The debates of the State conventions, as publiſhed by the ſhort hand writers, were generally partial and mutilated; in this, if the publications are to be relied on, the arguments were all on one ſide of the queſtion, for there is not in the record which is ſaid to contain the Pennſylvania debates, a word againſt the ratification of the conſtitution: Although we all know that arguments were warmly urged on both ſides. The gentleman has quoted the opinions, as recorded in the debates of this State and North-Carolina, of two of our learned judges: But the ſpeech of one member is not to be conſidered as expreſſing the ſenſe of a convention; and, if it was, we have no record which can be depended on, of ſuch ſpeeches. Indeed had even this been the caſe, the union was at that time divided into two great parties, one of which feared the loſs of the union, if the conſtitution was not ratified unconditionally, and the other the loſs of our liberties, if it was. The object on either ſide was ſo important, as perhaps to induce the parties to depart from candor, and to call in the aid of art, flattery, profeſſions of friendſhip, promiſes of office, and even good cheer, were recurred to: And when theſe failed, the *federal Bull* was publiſhed, denouncing political death and deſtruction to antifederal infidels.—Under ſuch circumſtances the opinions of great men ought not to be conſidered as authorities, and in many inſtances could not be recognized by themſelves.

Mr. GERRY then obſerving that the ſenſe of the States reſpecting a bank would be beſt aſcertained by their legiſlative acts, ſhewed from the journals of Congreſs, that when reſtrained by the confederation from exerciſing any powers but what were *expreſsly* delegated, Congreſs had without any authority eſtabliſhed a bank, whoſe capital might extend to ten million dollars; and had not only pledged the faith of the union not to erect any other, but had recommended it to the States to prohibit any State eſtabliſhment of the kind, and had alſo determined that the bank bills ſhould be receivable in the taxes and duties of every State: That the States did not remonſtrate againſt or *tacitly* acquieſce in, but actually ſupported the meaſures of Congreſs relative to the bank, whilſt the war continued and after the peace: That this was the ſtrongeſt evidence the States could give, that they thought the meaſure ſalutary, and had no objection to it, on the ground of its being conſtitutional. He then urged that if the States and the people at large had no objection to a bank in that caſe, they certainly could not in this; and enquired whether there was any evidence of their diſapprobation of ſuch an inſtitution in the debates of their conventions or propoſitions for amendments? To this he anſwered in the negative, and urged that whilſt the conventions were ſilent on this ſubject, and had no objections to ſuch a meaſure, ſeveral of them had propoſed amendments to the conſtitution, for reſtraining Congreſs from eſtabliſhing *commercial corporations*; which evinced their diſapprobation of ſuch inſtitutions and admitted at the ſame time, in ſome degree, the power of Congreſs, under the exiſting conſtitution, to form them.

Mr. GERRY then ſhewed, that as a monopoly has been urged as an objection to the bill, no ſuch conſequence could reſult from it: For the bill does not reſtrain State or private banks, or even individuals, from negociations of a ſimilar nature with thoſe permitted to the ſtockholders; nor does it reſtrain the States from forming ſimilar corporations. This plan has not a feature of monopoly, and the gentlemen who oppoſe it, contend for a bank which according to its original inſtitution was founded in monopoly.

He then anſwered the argument urged againſt the authority of Congreſs, to enable corporations to hold lands, when they had no power themſelves of purchaſing and holding land; and ſhewed that although Congreſs are reſtrained from purchaſing lands (except in certain caſes) and from exerciſing over the ſame *excluſive legiſlation*; yet that they may hold lands obtained by execution, conqueſt, and by other means as well as by thoſe clauſes of the conſtitution which relate to lands now belonging to the union; and that Congreſs had often inveſted others with powers which they themſelves could not exerciſe.

He then noticed the argument, that, by a law of Virginia, notes payable to the bearer, or order, could not circulate in that State; and obſerved that this law could not be ſuppoſed to extend to bank notes; and if it did, it would be null and void, becauſe the conſtitution of the union and laws, made in purſuance thereof, were paramount to the laws and conſtitutions of the ſeveral States. Having conſidered the arguments againſt the conſtitutionality of the bill, he entered into the policy and utility of the meaſure.—In his remarks on this head we ſhall not follow him.

The foregoing Speech of Mr. Gerry is copied from the General Advertiſer.

LONDON, February 8.

LAST week, when the new Biſhop of Verſailles was about to take the civic oath before the National Aſſembly, on his promotion, with unpowdered hanging locks, a lady exclaimed "*What a naſty ill-combed Biſhop!*" to which a gentleman near her anſwered "*The time is over, Madame, when W——s beſtowed Biſhoprics; they are now conferred on virtue, and virtue needs no ornament.*"

Of all enemies, the Empreſs moſt dreads that of Pruſſia—and her officers and ſoldiers entertain ſimilar apprehenſions. To fix the Black Eagle on the walls of Conſtantinople is a common idea at Peterſburg——but to mention Berlin, makes a Ruſſian ſhrink within himſelf.

In the laſt year, woolen goods were manufactured in the diſtrict of Yorkſhire, taking Rochdale (a ſpace of ground not more than 30 miles ſquare) to the value of three millions four hundred thouſand pounds.

A quantity of ambergris, to the amount of 360 ounces (which has ſince ſold for 19s. per ounce) has lately been found in the head and body of one whale. Hitherto the whales were ſuppoſed to contain little or no ambergris, and the quantity of this article brought to market was ſaid to be found floating on the ſurface of thoſe ſeas where whales were ſuppoſed to reſide. The particulars of this very uſeful and valuable diſcovery have been atteſted before the privy council, and an account of it was read on Thurſday night laſt at the Royal Society.

Col. Smith, who was one of the aids-du-camp to General Waſhington, is now in London, and though he has not appeared in any public capacity, is ſuppoſed, in ſome meaſure, to ſupply the place of an Envoy from the United States.

Every one has heard of the voyage round the world, undertaken ſome years ago by Mr. Peyrouſe, by order of the King of France, as well as of the misfortunes attending the ſhips employed in that enterpriſe; the crews of which not having been heard of, for theſe laſt two years, from any part of the world, it is imagined they may poſſibly have been ſhipwrecked on ſome iſland.

In this hope, an addreſs was preſented to the National Aſſembly by the Society of Natural Hiſtory at Paris, petitioning that ſome new veſſels might be fitted out for the double purpoſe of ſeeking thoſe unfortunate men, if they yet exiſt, and purſuing the ſame reſearches in Natural Hiſtory and Geography that the unfortunate Peyrouſe was commiſſioned to inveſtigate.

Mr. Pitt, to his honor be it recorded, has made the proceedings in the trial of Warren Haſtings a government queſtion, and the friends to the preſent adminiſtration will therefore ſupport the vote of the Houſe of Commons when taken into conſideration by the Houſe of Lords. The miniſter, with the reſt of the impartial part of mankind, thinks, that if it was juſtice to bring Mr. Haſtings to trial, it is but juſtice to finiſh that trial in a legal manner.

The Duke of Marlborough's book of Gems is perhaps the moſt valuable that ever was publiſhed—not ſo much for the fineneſs of the printing, as for the beauty of the copper plates. The book conſiſts of two volumes, and contains 100 engravings, all of them done by Bartalozzi. Only 200 copies have been worked off, and they are ſo ſcarce, that 150 guineas have been offered for a copy.

The Duke of Marlborough has preſented all the crowned heads in Europe with a copy of his book, which has likewiſe been ſent to the two Univerſities here, and the principal Academies abroad. The explanation of the plates is in Latin and French.

Feb. 15—24. M. Conde and Artois are ſtill abſent from Paris, and the former is ſaid to be making the tour of Italy, the latter to be ſtationed at Venice. They have refuſed to comply with the decree which enjoins them to take the Civic Oath on pain of forfeiting their penſions; and this circumſtance, with their removal from Turin to the Southward, preſerves the hopes of the Ariſtocrats that a counter-revolution will be attempted.

M. de la Fayette is nearly recovered, and is expected to appear ſoon at the Club *des Jacobins*.

Four millions due, though almoſt upon a dormant claim, to the family of Orleans, will it is ſuppoſed, be paid to the Duke by the National Aſſembly, upon a condition, that it ſhall be appropriated to the payment of his debts.

The murderers of the Abbe du Bois who was abſurdly charged with a deſign of aſſaſſinating the Count d'Artois, are to be tried in the enſuing month.

The Cardinal de Rohan, once ſo much the topic of converſation, has written a ſilly letter to the National Aſſembly, who will ſhew very little reſentment of his folly.

The late Archbiſhop of Paris has ſent a ſeditious letter to the preſs, which has been returned by the Printer.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, Dec. 22.

"An authentic liſt has been publiſhed here of the forces of the Ruſſian empire, with a ſtatement of the loſſes ſuffered, both by the land army and that of the ſea, during the laſt three years. This loſs, including the ſick and deſerters, is eſtimated at 130,000 men.

"The Ruſſian army conſiſts of four parts, the guards, the Campaign Troops, the Garriſons and the Irregular Troops. The Guards amounted to 9967 men, but the Swediſh war has reduced them to 5036 men; the Campaign Troops were 48,441 cavalry, whom the war has reduced to 25,300; and 121,554 Infantry, which now amount to only 61,300. The garriſons, which were 103,226 men, are reduced to 69,100; the Irregular Troops were 127,000 ſtrong, but now are reduced to 63,500. The army of the Empreſs, therefore, before the war, amounted to 409,978 men; her loſſes amount to 223,180; but as above 100,000 recruits have been raiſed, the army has not loſt above 130,000 men, and of courſe there ſtill remain about 280,000 men at preſent."

A caſe is ſaid to be preparing to be laid before the Royal Society, of a perſon in a ſevere paroxyſm of the hydrophobia, who was effectually cured by oil, taken internally, and applied outwardly, as an unguent, for three days, without remiſſion.

Opinion of the Judges on the proteſting of bills.

The court were clearly of opinion, that inland bills of exchange, drawn after ſight, could not be proteſted for non-payment, as thoſe only which were drawn after date were within the words of the ſtatute of King William, by which proteſts were introduced, and for which, it expreſsly ſays, that ſixpence only ſhall be taken.

The Court were alſo unanimouſly of opinion,

that bills ſubject to be proteſted, could not by law be proteſted, until the day after the day on which they became due.

Two of the judges alſo were of opinion, that there is no difference between the contract created by a bill of exchange, and any other contract, as by mortgage, bond, leaſe, &c. &c. where the party has the whole of the laſt day on which he undertakes to diſcharge himſelf from the obligation.

But one of the judges differed in opinion on this point, and thought a bill of exchange was not like a condition to pay money on a certain day, but was a contract only to pay the money on the day, if the bill was preſented for payment. The demand, he ſaid, ought to be made in a reaſonable time of the day; for that if an acceptor had the whole of the day, the Bankers clerks would be in a terrible ſituation, for they would then be obliged to be at every man's houſe until the laſt period.

The other judge declined giving his opinion on this point of the caſe.

At length the National Aſſembly have adopted the Britiſh mode of trial by jury, and *viva voce* evidence is approved as the beſt and ſafeſt method of anſwering all the ends of juſtice. Upon the account thereof being ſpread throughout Paris, the people inſtantly teſtified their joy and approbation of the long looked for and happy event by every means in their power, and all that feſtivity and mirth peculiar to their character.

At a Proteſtant meeting in Straſburg, the following prayer is offered up twice a day, for the National Aſſembly:

"Almighty God! animate by thy power the Deputies of the Franks! Cheriſh, in their hearts, that indefatigable zeal which is ſo neceſſary to accelerate the accompliſhment of our welfare! Be their Guide! Be their Chief! Open thine hands, and pour out that meaſure of felicity of which each community in the univerſe is ſuſceptible! and proſper, with thy boundleſs protection, all their virtuous, ſpirited, and painful labours!"

WHITEHALL, Nov. 20.

The King has been pleaſed to approve the appointment of William Knox, Eſq. to be Conſul for the *United States of America*, in the city of *Dublin*, and in ſuch other parts of the kingdom of Ireland as ſhall be nearer to the ſaid city than the reſidence of any other *Conſul* and *Vice-Conſul* of the ſaid *United States*.

Dec. 7. This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, his Royal Highneſs *William Henry*, Duke of Clarence, Captain in his Majeſty's Navy, was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet.

DUBLIN, February 2.

The eſtabliſhment of that moſt commendable inſtitution, *the Orphan-Houſe*, reflects the brighteſt luſtre on the benevolent founders. The amiable example *they* have given, ſhould excite a ſpirit of imitation in this kingdom.

The erecting of aſylums, to which thoſe forlorn and comfortleſs children of adverſity may fly for ſafety and for ſuccour, muſt exhibit to foreign nations, an emphatic picture of Iriſh philanthropy.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis, of the Union, dated Foyns, Jan. 18, *to a gentleman in Dublin.*

"I am ſorry to inform you that on Sunday night, in a heavy ſquall, my veſſel went on ſhore on the Point of Durneſs, near Robertſtown creek; that about ſeven or eight o'clock laſt night the mob aſſembled, and came down to the veſſel, and drove the people on board out of the veſſel by a continual firing of muſquets; they then boarded her, and plundered every thing they could get, and cut away as much of the rigging as they could, ſplit one of the pumps down to the deck, and began to cut the foremaſt away, took all the proviſions, bread, &c. in fact plundered her of every thing they could, and then ſcuttled her. John Hunt, Eſq. went off with his armed men, and exchanged a few ſhots with them, diſperſed and obliged them to quit the veſſel."

The above veſſel was bound from Boſton to Briſtol, and put into the river Shannon in diſtreſs.

Extract of a letter from a Rome, dated January 8.

"There are many French Biſhops here at preſent, and 36 more are expected. They choſe rather to leave France, than aſſent to the decrees of the National Aſſembly. His Holineſs maintains them in the moſt honorable manner—and Prince Borgheſe offers to ſupport 26 at his own expence."

According to the lateſt accounts from India—the company's affairs do not appear to be in a very flattering ſituation; at the outſet of the war with Tippoo, the governorGeneral has been obliged to borrow money at 12 per cent. to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies.

"WOMEN'S WIT IS QUICK." *Anon.*

The following circumſtance is ſaid to be a fact:—A few days ago the *Walthamſtow* ſtage coming to town late in the evening, the diſcourſe happening to turn on robbers, one gentleman expreſſed his fears, that he ſhould loſe ten guineas; an elderly lady, who ſat next him, begged him to take his money from his pocket, and ſlip it into his boot, which he did.—Not long after, a highwayman rode up to the window (on the lady's ſide) and demanded her money. She declared ſhe had none; but, if he could cut that gentleman's boot, he would find therein ten guineas. The gentleman was obliged to ſubmit patiently; but, when the robber departed, loaded his fellow traveller with abuſe, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman.—She ſaid, certainly appearances were againſt her; but that, if the company in the ſtage would ſup at her houſe the following evening, ſhe would explain a conduct which appeared ſo myſterious. After much debate between themſelves, they conſented to go the next evening according to her *addreſs*. They were uſhured into a magnificent room; a very elegant ſupper was prepared; after which the lady taking a pocket-book from out of her pocket, ſhewed that it contained various notes, to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds, and, addreſſing herſelf particularly to the gentleman who had been robbed,—"*I thought, Sir, ſaid ſhe, it was better for you to loſe your ten guineas, than me the valuable property, which I had about me laſt night*;---*as you have been the cauſe of my ſaving it, I entreat your acceptance of this bank bill*," which was one of an hundred pounds.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

BEHOLD that woe-wild Maiden in yon Cell!
Poor hapleſs Maiden! once the Village boaſt!
O'er ev'ry Glaſs her name was ſung the toaſt,
The praiſe of KATE on every tongue would dwell.

Her boſom tender as the callow Dove,
She liſt'ned to the tale of WILLIAM's tongue;
Her Eye would dart the penſive-looks of love,
And only WILLIAM charm'd her with his ſong.

But when the faithleſs Lover, caught her heart;
Loſt to the *laws* of honor, *voice* of truth,
Loſt to the *generous* ſentiment of youth,
Her name he ſullied by a *villain's* art;
Remorſe now forces the nerve-ſhaking ſigh,
While fierceſt madneſs fires her ſparkling Eye.

BIRTHA.

PATCH WORK.

HE that has merit of his own,
Need take no pains to make it known;
The world will give him credit, ample,
And cite him for a bright example—
But ſome from houſe to houſe will run,
To ſtun you with the feats they've done;
And in a riſing cloud of lies,
Portray their public ſacrifice!
And not content with this will teize you,
Till you ſubſcribe to what don't pleaſe you,
A fulſome flattering commendation,
Vile falſhoods known to halt the nation!
By arts like theſe, they patch their name,
But weak and ſickly is their fame—
It ſhrinks from truth's remoteſt touches,
And hobbles like a wretch on crutches.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOUR correſpondent has favored me with ſome remarks upon mine in anſwer to his former ſtrictures on the ſubject of the propoſed Bank of the United States. I was to be ſure wrong when I appealed to private feelings, or to the paſſions of men, in favor of an old and venerable Inſtitution, to which time had given its ſanction, and the country was greatly indebted for its freedom; for what are paſſions, or the finer feelings, when compared to the all-ſubduing cry of National Policy, or expediency, againſt which very often not even the voice of reaſon has been found to prevail: There are, however, thoſe, who think that on this occaſion, the national gratitude might well have been made conſiſtent with the national policy; and that the Bank of North-America would have proved fully commenſurate to all the purpoſes of government, had government been pleaſed to reſort to it: Since, however they have reſolved otherwiſe, I am clear for ſupporting the Old Bank, in memory of what it has done; and I have no doubt of its meeting with all the countenance of the monied and commercial intereſts of the State, that will be neceſſary to preſerve it on its preſent very reſpectable footing; for this I rely on the enlightened minds of our citizens in general, who cannot but ſee the hazard of riſquing all in one bottom, and the greater chance they have of being well ſerved by a ſalutary competition between two: I rely alſo on the wiſdom of the State, that cannot do better than to patronize its own Bank, as its pecuniary facilities muſt be ſo greatly dependant upon it, and accordingly in the preſent ſeſſion the legiſlature have fully ſhewn their conviction of the truth and ſolidity of this reaſoning.

As to the obſervation "that the Bank of North-America have "accepted and acted under a new Charter from the State of Penn-"ſylvania, materially variant from the original one, *and which ſo* "*narrows the foundation of the Inſtitution, as to render it an incompe-*"*tent baſis for the extenſive purpoſes of a National Bank*," and the inference drawn from all this fine reaſoning, that another Bank was eſſential, it is only neceſſary to anſwer, That it was no fault of the Bank that Pennſylvania abrogated its original charter; and as it was no fault of the Bank's, it ought not to operate to its prejudice; nor was it neceſſary that it ſhould, ſince Congreſs could juſt as eaſily, the State Charter notwithſtanding, have extended the foundation of this narrowed Inſtitution, as they could eſtabliſh the ſo broad one they have at preſent projected.

In fact there is no eſſential difference between the two Banks, but what lie in the compaſs of the following circumſtances: The introduction of a capital of ⅔ public debt in the New Bank--the narrowing of the privilege of voting of perſons not reſident in the Union--the power of branching out the Bank over America—the latitude of carrying it on wherever the Directors chooſe—the extending their number to 25—the forcibly turning one fourth of them out every year—and the compelling the ſubſcription for bank ſtock to be kept open until 25000 ſhares be ſubſcribed; and I will venture to ſay, that in every one of theſe particulars, the Bank of North-America is on a better footing for the concerned, than it is poſſible the new one ſhould be, if the following poſitions be true, and I believe they are, *to wit*. That gold and ſilver are a better baſis for a Bank than paper of any kind whatever—that freedom of votes in *all* the Stockholders is the palladium of the ſafety of *all*—that a Bank limited in its operations to one certain place, is more ſecure and ſtable, than one liable, like the winds of Heaven, to be wafted every where—that twelve Directors are a more reſponſible body, than twenty-five, of which ſeven may form a quorum—that a perfect freedom of election is better than a forced change of it, and that a ſtock limited by the Stockholders to the amount of their wants and buſineſs, is better than one compelled by neceſſity to be left open, till an amount be ſubſcribed beyond any poſſible ſcale of utility or of profit.

The reaſonings of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in his report on the ſubject of the Bank, are with me as inconcluſive, as were his poſitions on the ſubject of the deferring payment of part of the intereſt of the national debt—both meaſures I have ever thought unneceſſary and inexpedient.

I think it was as needleſs at preſent to erect a new Bank on the plan propoſed, as I thought it impolitic in the latter part of his firſt Report, to ſee him propoſe any thing ſhort of the fulleſt and ampleſt juſtice contemplated in the beginning of it. Time however muſt do its own office, and ſhew who has been right in theſe theoretic diſcuſſions. I am willing to take my chance in the long run for its approbation, and hope that in its progreſs, the Bank of North America will evince, by the profit and extent of its operations, that my efforts in its ſervice have not been without uſe: To protect this Inſtitution, I have thought a laudable undertaking; I am ſure to preſerve it on its preſent ground is of conſequence; and having thus had in view only ſyſtems of public utility, no way incompatible, but rather auxiliary to the ſupport of the general government, I ſhall be conſoled by my motives, whatever may chance to be their iſſue.

I can not conclude without noticing the very ſublime productions of the Bard, who has introduced the Bank of the United States, into his Flower Garden of the Muſes: He certainly deſerves credit at leaſt for the novelty of the deſign, ſince like the "Obſerver," he was diſpoſed to play upon the fancy, he cannot but greatly excel him, having choſen a vehicle ſo much better ſuited to the purpoſe; yet I would recommend to the ingenious author to direct his flights in future, rather over the roſeate and vernal Banks that are preparing on the Schuylkill, than to waſte his powers on a ſubject ſo unpromiſing and ſterile as a monied bank ſeems, by its very nature, calculated to prove to the finer and more delicate organs of a poet.

INFORMATION

To owners of ſhallops and other ſmall veſſels concerned in paſſing up and down the river Delaware.

"The wreck of ſome veſſel being lodged on the Horſe-Shoe, near the upper end of League-Iſland, very near, or in the Shallop Channel, whereby ſeveral ſmall veſſels have received injury: in conſequence of which, a Buoy has been placed about ten feet to the eaſtward of ſaid wreck, for the purpoſe of directing veſſels how to avoid the danger; and will remain there during the ſummer ſeaſon."

Philadelphia, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, dated April 1.

"On the 22d March a party of Indians came to the Alleghany river, oppoſite to Owen's Iſland, where there was a few families ſettled; there were five Indians came into the houſe of one Cutwright, and aſked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as ſoon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called Capt. Bullet) told Cutwright he muſt give him his gun, the other refuſed, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cutwright; then Cutwright's ſon ſtruck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian ſtruck young Cutwright, and the three fell together: and it is ſaid by a number of women and children, who made their eſcape, there were two other Indians killed, and fourteen made their eſcape: ſeveral of whom have made oath that theſe ſavages were Senekees, and that they were well acquainted with them."

The culture of ſilk is purſued with great advantage in ſeveral parts of the United States, particularly in Connecticut—from the nurſery of Meſſrs ASPINWALL and DEWITT, on the Ridge Road 1½ mile from this city, any quantity of White Mulberry Trees may be had at three pence each, or twenty ſhillings per hundred, or nine pounds per thouſand, by applying to ROBERT TOWERS, No. 68, High-Street, or to JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

At a Meeting of the Alderman on Monday laſt, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Mayor for the enſuing year, Samuel Miles, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected, but declined ſerving;—whereupon John Barclay, Eſq. was elected.

The bill pending before the Legiſlature of this State, making appropriations for erecting FEDERAL BUILDINGS in this City, is poſtponed by the Senate to the next Seſſion.

Died on the third inſt. at Little Britain, in Ulſter county, (N.J.) in the fifty-ſeventh year of his age, Doctor CHARLES CLINTON, brother to his Excellency the Governor.—He was a gentleman of learning and reſpectability in his profeſſion, and highly eſteemed for his virtues—for many years he was in a declining ſtate of health.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE GEN. M. OGDEN, OF ELIZABETH-TOWN NEW-JERSEY.

"GEN. OGDEN took a very early and decided part in favor of the rights, and in ſupport of the liberties of his country. He joined the main army at Cambridge, and was actively employed in the firſt campaign before Boſton. He undertook and performed the difficult and trying march with Arnold, through the woods to Canada; was engaged in the attack upon Quebec, and taken wounded, from the field of action. On his return from Canada, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, and continued in military ſervice until the peace, when, on account of his ſervices, he was honored with the commiſſion of a Brigadier-General.

"He was a man highly diſtinguiſhed for his philanthrophy and benevolence, conſidering and treating all mankind as his brethren. He was remarkable for his liberality; generous in its extent, and judicious in its application. He poſſeſſed a diſpoſition univerſally amiable, which, with his other good qualities, had endeared him exceedingly to his numerous acquaintance at home and abroad.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Betſy, Shurtliff, Virginia, 6 days.
Do. Nancy, Oſborne, New-York, 8.
Do. Betſy, Ellwood, Virginia, 7.
Schooner Nancy, Swain, Virginia.
Do. Adventure, Trefethen, Portſmouth, 8.
Do. Two Siſters, Etheridge, N. Carolina, 10.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/.	pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/1.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/.		45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/.		80	
Indents	9/.		45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.		do.

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterſtorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Briſtol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.——☞ On hand for ſale, a few hogſheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 10c epim

LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Mouday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the Act, making provision for the reduction of the Public Debt.

WHEREAS it hath been made known to Congress that the President of the United States, in consequence of "An Act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," hath caused a certain loan to be made in Holland, on account of the United States, to the amount of three millions of florins, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and reimbursable in six yearly instalments, commencing in the year one thousand eight hundred, and ending in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, or at any time sooner, in whole, or in part, at the option of the United States.

And whereas it hath been also stated to Congress, that the charges upon the said loan have amounted to four and a half per centum, whereby a doubt hath arisen, whether the said loan be within the meaning of the said last mentioned act, which limits the rate of interest to five per centum per annum:

And whereas it is expedient that the said doubt be removed:

Be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, That the loan aforesaid shall be deemed and construed to be within the true intent and meaning of the said act, intituled "An Act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," and that any farther loan, to the extent of the principal sum authorized to be borrowed by the said act, the interest whereof shall be five per centum per annum, and the charges whereof shall not exceed the said rate of four and a half per centum, shall, in like manner, be deemed and construed to be within the true intent and meaning of the said act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT supplemental to the Act "establishing the Treasury Department," and for a farther Compensation to certain Officers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eighth section of the act, intituled, "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," passed the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the Treasury Department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were specially named therein, except as to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office.

And be it further enacted, That each and every Clerk and other Officer, already appointed in any of the Departments of the United States, (and who have not, since their appointment, taken the Oath or Affirmation hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such appointment, take an Oath or Affirmation before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of a District Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and also an Oath or Affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, which Oaths or Affirmations, subscribed by such Clerk, and certified by the person administering the same, shall be filed in the Office of the person employing such Clerk.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Principal in any of the Offices of the United States, who is authorised by law to appoint Clerks under him, to allow to each Clerk such compensation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same:

Provided, That the whole sum to be expended for Clerks in any such office (except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every Clerk employed therein.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, to the Register, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their respective salaries, and to be paid in the same manner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United State.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being necessarily absent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authorise me to discharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

First Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole.

Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation bearing date the 24th day of January of this present year, and in pursuance of certain acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congress of the United States therein mentioned, certain lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighbourhood of Georgetown in Maryland, for the purpose of determining the location of a part of the territory of ten miles square for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and a certain part was directed to be located within the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Patowmac, and above the limit of the Eastern branch prescribed by the said act of Congress.

And Congress by an amendatory act, passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further authority to the President of the United States, "to make any part of the territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria."

NOW THEREFORE, for the purpose of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of ten miles square, in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress, I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say—

Beginning at Jones's point, being the upper Cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle, in the outset, of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line: then beginning again at the same Jones's point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the first, across the Patowmac, ten miles for the second line: then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern branch aforesaid, and the other the Patowmac, and meeting each other in a point.

And I do accordingly direct the Commissioners named under the authority of the said first mentioned act of Congress, to proceed forthwith to have the said four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds defined and limited, and thereof to make due report under their hands and seals; and the territory so to be located, defined, and limited, shall be the whole territory accepted by the said acts of Congress as the district for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at Georgetown aforesaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION, whereon he resides, laying on both sides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a most healthy part of the country:—Consisting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the soil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent springs and streams of water, so dispersed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the first quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in grass, and all watered and drained at pleasure by a number of ditches, for that purpose, passing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of most other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling house, the situation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleasant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer said towns, consisting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, grist, and saw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conspired to render them complete; a large constant stream, on which they stand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end house, for drying corn, a bake house, a dwelling house and several other improvements mostly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin soil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhaustable source for the saw-mill.

Also several detached tracts within said county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of so fertile a soil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on some of them there are small improvements, and the lands so situated, that they can easily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned possessions will be disposed of, on very reasonable terms---a small proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchasers, who may be supplied on the same terms, with all kinds of stock, work horses, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

L O S T,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the post road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No. 82—destined for New-York and Boston. As they can be of no use, but as waste paper, except to the Subscribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any person who can give information to the Editor, so that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these propolals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propolals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propolals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have published the above advertisement, are requested to reprint it with the alterations.*

POST-OFFICE, Philad. April 8, 1791.

By information received this day from the Agent for the British Packet, her sailing is postponed until the 20th inst.—Letters will be received at this Office until Tuesday Morning the 19th inst. at half past 9 o'clock.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*